

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

NO. 106.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ben. J. Monroe,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and
General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.
WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory. Collections made in all parts of the Territories and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly made. Money invested and rents collected and remitted.

Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third.

old w&t-wt

Dr. John L. Phythian,

HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his professional services to the people of the town and adjoining country. His Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Yeoman Office.

w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Haskins'.
[Feb 22 w&t-wt]

G. W. CRADDOCK ... CHARLES P. CRADDOCK

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts in the County and in the City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [and w&t-wt]

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

deel w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposition affidavits, etc.

His Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, nov 11.

R. U. MAJOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice Law in all the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

5 D. MORRIS.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business referred to him will meet with his attention.

His Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. mar 11.

JOHN M. HARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair st., with James Harlan. Two doors North of the Court-house.

Frankfort, Ky.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, KY.

Mar 22, 1858. ff.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartlies, on the best terms. Advertising-shouts supplied by our Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

May 22, 1858. ff.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

His Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

May 19 ff.

B. F. DINKLE,

BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frankfort and surrounding counties generally, that he is prepared to execute all descriptions of House, Sign, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and on moderate terms.

Just now in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Haly, next door to the Farmers' Bank will receive the most prompt attention.

tan1 w&t-wt

ALE and BEER!

LEXINGON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received upon his hitherto, begs leave to inform his customers that he is in general, that having considerably enlarged his establishment, and furnished the same with all the modern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is now prepared to furnish a superior article of Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

D. F. WOLF.

All orders intended to the same will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

D. F. WOLF.

At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that Messrs. PEIFFER & KAHR have accepted the sole agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for Frankfort, and will always have on hand and for sale a sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

T E R M S .
One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1859

Democratic State Convention.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 28, 1859.
To the Democratic party of Kentucky:

The undersigned, the Democratic State Central Committee, were required by a resolution of the last State Convention "to fix the time and place of holding the next State Convention of the party." The 8th day of January next will fall upon Sunday. We therefore designate Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860, as the time, and Frankfort as the place, where said Convention shall be held.

Respectfully,

J. DUDLEY,
JAMES SHANNON,
ISAAC WINGATE,
P. U. MAJOR,
R. R. REVILL,
J. H. GARRARD,
JAMES W. TATE,
J. P. METCALFE,
D. M. BOWEN,
S. I. M. MAJOR.

The Louisville Journal and Republicanism.

We had not seen the retraction of its faith in Seward and Chase in the Journal of the 1st and 2d when we wrote the article in the last

Yeoman, but still it leaves us to believe it has confidence in others of the leaders of this same sectional party, and so great is its horror of Democracy, with which it is hopelessly beleaguered, and to which it must finally succumb to preserve its circulation and patronage, that it has recourse to the last shift of political diplomacy, and like Tallyrand at the Congress of Vienna, it procrastinates and only lets go one at a time, and with tears, as the evidence of complicity with treason becomes so patent that any fool as he runs may read.

The lamentation of the Journal over the loss of Seward as an ally against Democracy, is one of the most affecting passages of journalism which we have read for many a day. Scarcely more eloquent is the cry of old David over Absalom, or of that mother in Israel for the loss of her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not, than are the wailings of poor Prentiss at the loss of the alliance of these Republican traitors in the campaign of 1860 against the nominee of the Charleston Convention. We do not believe that we are insensible to human suffering; at least we were taught at our mother's knee to have a decent regard for the misfortunes of others, and to be charitable in attributing motives for the actions of other men; but we are divinely taught that "with what measure ye mete, it shall be meted to you again," and no adversary can claim more than

"The mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me!"

and if we are not willing to attribute these lamentations to patriotic motives, or to regrets at severed friendships, it is because the Journal has been the most unscrupulous partisan organ in the land, attributing to corrupt motives every action and measure of the purest Democratic statesmen—in the very spirit of the ancient Pharisees, not allowing any good thing to come out of the Nazareth of Democracy, and feeding its readers upon partisan poison, till like "Mithridates, King of Pontus," it has become a kind of nutriment to them. But these same readers, although often warned by faithful Democratic sentinels, are at last alarmed, and like poor Coleridge from his long night of opium, they look with horror upon the alliance into which their "prophet, priest, and king" would have led them, with the aiders and abettors of treason, whose *coup d'état* is about to have such a disastrous close at Harper's Ferry.

To put the most charitable construction upon the course of the Journal, although it may offend, like similar information from Gil Blas to the Bishop of Granada, we should say it betrays a very slight weakening of the mental powers, such as all old men, even the most gifted, are liable to; and betoken an approach to that period of life when men "babble of green fields." Its readers are in a frame of mind no longer to be satisfied with sparkling wit, or satire even the most cutting—they have laughed to the very edge of the crater, and are only now aware of the "treasons, stratagems and crimes" that have been festering and plotting beneath this pathway of flowers. They demand stern statesmanship, and look to their prophet for patriotism and principle, and are no longer to be put off with a pun.

Q.T. Q. Carter, who has just served one year in the jail of this county for forgery, was on Thursday last found guilty of stealing \$795 in stamped envelopes from the United States, the penalty for which is imprisonment in the penitentiary from ten to twenty years, at the discretion of the Judge. Upon another count in the indictment against Carter for stealing \$40 in postage stamps, the jury found him not guilty. Judge Monroe has not yet sentenced him.

HEALTH OF GALVESTON AND HOUSTON.—The Galveston News of the 27th gives a list of 9 deaths—8 from yellow fever—occurring on the 25th and 26th. At Houston there were 23 deaths, from the 24th to the 26th inclusive. The fever had entirely disappeared from Hempstead, and the citizens were returning home. No more cases had occurred at Cypress City, and those sick were reported convalescent.

Q.T. Senator Wilson, of Mass., in a political speech a few nights ago at Albany, New York, admitted that the attempt of Brown at Harper's Ferry, was the result of the teaching of the Republican leaders.

The following is the article which caused the destruction of the Free South, the Republican paper published in Newport. It is in reply to an article in the Covington Journal:

The riot had many causes for its foundation, among which as the principal was the dissatisfaction of the workmen in regard to their treatment and pay. The next was to secure their right of suffrage at the polls; hence the preparation to guard against "tar and feather" arguments on such occasions. They were merely preparing for defense, not for aggression. But there is a certain class of persons always ready to make the worst of a case against those who prefer a free country to a slavery country.

The Journal says "it is practical Abolitionism," but we say the cause is practical Pro-Slaveryism. The Journal says it is "the teachings of such men as Giddings and Garrison," but we say such proceedings are founded upon the actions of slaveholders and the depressing effects of the system of slavery upon free white men.

The Journal says the movement was "villainously fearful." But it was only necessary for it to have said it was "fearful" for Mr. Brown to have acted from an internal sense of justice and duty, in obedience to Christian principle in behalf of slaves and the freedom of Virginia. However wrong he may have been, he cannot in justice be called a "villian."

On the appearance of this article in the Free South, the citizens of Newport being justly indignant at the tone of it, held a meeting, the proceedings and result of which we have already published. The publisher was advised to remove his paper to the Ohio side of the river, and on his refusal to do so, the citizens took the materials on which it was printed, and threw them into the river. The fact of the Free South attempting to explain and justify the motives of old Brown will cause many to justify the act of destruction, however much they may question the policy of it.

BLACKWOOD.—The October number of this old established and popular periodical is before us. Where each number is excellent, it is difficult to recommend any one in particular; but in this and the number for September are published articles which cannot fail to attract the attention of every reader. We refer to the abstract from the Journal of Capt. Speake, giving the details of a journey in Central Africa, made by him in conjunction with Lieut. Burton. "Traversing districts before untraversed by the white man, that officer having entered Africa on the east coast, worked up to the northward and westward, to the Mountains of the Moon, and in their vicinity has discovered a vast lake or inland sea, to which he has given the name of Victoria Nyanza, and which there is every reason to believe is the long-sought Fountain of the Nile." The arguments produced by Capt. Speake to sustain his position are very interesting, and every one should procure the Magazine and read them.

Blackwood is republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York, who are also the American publishers of the North British, Westminster, Edinburg, and London Quarterly Reviews. Price of Blackwood \$3 per annum. Price of the four Reviews, \$8 a year; "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

CLOTHING—Schloss & Getz, corner of Main and St. Clair streets, have in store one of the most complete and elegant stocks of fall and winter clothing ever brought to Frankfort. Fine dress frock and business coat, pants, vests, shirts, cravats, and every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods, made of the best material and in the latest and most fashionable styles, can be found at this establishment, and at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Q.T. The Postmaster-General has established the following post-offices in Kentucky: Kentontown, Harrison county; Lacona, Jefferson county; Brock's Station, Bullitt county; and discontinued Ingleside P. O., Warren county. The name of Smootsville P. O., Warren county, has been changed to New Woodburn.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. JAS. C. JONES. The funeral obsequies of the late Jas. C. Jones took place at Memphis on Saturday last. The funeral discourse was preached by the Rt. Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee, from the text, "For all flesh is at grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass." 1 Peter, 1: 24.

Q.T. The Somerset True American of the 2d says that it is now confidently believed that Mr. Ben. F. Rice, of Estill, has been assassinated. His horse has been found, but his body has not. The murder took place in Clay county.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER.—The Racine (Wisconsin) Advocate has the following notice of a daring attempt upon the wife and daughter of United States Senator Doolittle:

As Mrs. J. R. Doolittle and Miss Doolittle were returning in a carriage from Kenosha last Saturday evening, when about two miles north of the city, in the woods, they observed a man of suspicious appearance in advance, and, restraining the horse, he made a spring at the reins, but, missing his grip, he clung to catch hold of the carriage by the horse, split the fellow one, answered to the lash, and left the fellow where all his efforts to catch them were fruitless, although he followed them at the top of his speed for about half a mile, and once came within a few feet of grasping the carriage. The evening was so far advanced as to make it impossible to recognize the features of the man, or describe his clothing.

Q.T. We are requested to announce that Elder W. T. Moore will be at home and will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, and at night.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 tf

Q.T. No greater revolution has ever been effected in medicine than that which is being brought about by Dr. John Bull's Vegetable Worm Destroyer. Children eat them as they would candy, and cry for more when they are all gone. As a medicine for worms they stand without a fail to grant them ample relief.

Sold by W. H. Averill, agent for Frankfort and vicinity.

Maryland Election—Fighting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE Nov. 2.

The State election is now progressing. There is a great struggle in all the wards of the city. As far as heard from the polls of the Third ward the reform judge of election was intimidated and compelled to leave his post. Hinsley was appointed by the acting Mayor and rejected by the Councils. He has been re-appointed. The reformers have been driven off. James Jeffers, a son of Madison Jeffers, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by the reformers, whom he had ill-treated in the Fifth ward. Adam B. Kyle, Jr., a merchant, doing business at No. 88 Hanover street, a reformer, has been shot in the temple, and is in a dying condition. His brother, Geo. H. Kyle, who came to his rescue, was also shot and is dangerously wounded. In the Fourteenth ward a desperate struggle occurred; the reformers were resisted with arms. Johnny White alias James Johnson, a notorious rowdy, ran away from a reformer and was shot dead with a pistol. Two other rowdies named Harris and Duffy were shot in the legs. Henry Starr, a reformer, was also shot in the arm and leg. Wm. Stiles, a reformer, was shot in the arm and head. Theodore Woodall was badly beaten.

De C. Richardson, a reformer, was pursued by the Captain of the Thunder Bolt Club with a drawn sword. He took refuge in a store and the rowdies, pursuing, broke the windows. Richardson, however, managed to make his escape. Judge Giles, of the United States District Court, met Sheriff Cramer in the street and told him in decided terms that he was to be held accountable for all the bloodshed to day. He also told him as a Judge and a lawyer that he had the authority and it was his duty to interfere in the Eighteenth Ward. The rowdies took possession of the polls and gave the reformers notice to quit. Felix McCurly was severely beaten.

In the Fifth Ward the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. The son of Hon. Joshua Vanant was beaten while attempting to vote. Several shots were fired, but no person was injured. The First, Second, and Fourth Wards are also in possession of the rowdies to the total exclusion of all who oppose them. In the Twelfth Ward the rowdies are knocking down and maltreating whom they please. The police offer no protection to citizens. The rowdies brought several on the ground in the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards.

A gang of rowdies from Washington, fully armed, are aiding the Baltimore Roughs. The indications now are that the Reformers, as a general rule, have abandoned the contest, finding it impossible to vote without risking their lives.

In the Fifteenth ward, a boy has been mortally wounded by a shot in the breast. There is much talk in the streets among the citizens of the probability of establishing a vigilance committee.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Wm. F. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District, is now lying at Barnum's Hotel, having entered Africa on the east coast, worked up to the northward and westward, to the Mountains of the Moon, and in their vicinity has discovered a vast lake or inland sea, to which he has given the name of Victoria Nyanza, and which there is every reason to believe is the long-sought Fountain of the Nile.

The arguments produced by Capt. Speake to sustain his position are very interesting, and every one should procure the Magazine and read them.

RESOLVED, That we confide in the wisdom, prudence, and national conservative principles of the Democracy of this nation, and that we will give our hearty support and co-operation to secure the election of any sound National Democrat who may be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, provided they stand on the platform erect and firm which may be adopted by that Convention, and that we are utterly opposed to all compromise of principles by Democrats.

RESOLVED, That our love of, and confidence in, the Hon. Limn Boyd, is undiminished; and although our hopes are somewhat overshadowed by his present absence, our anticipations are still bright that he will recover ere long and enter upon his former path of usefulness.

RESOLVED, That from his large experience, good sense, devotion to the Union, the Federal Constitution, and that equality of right intended to be secured to each citizen and every portion of our common country, he ought to be elected by our next Legislature to the U. S. Senate.

RESOLVED, That we have full confidence that our members elect to the next Legislature will do all they can honorably to secure this desirable result.

RESOLVED, That C. A. Duncan, E. Owings, C. A. Ezell, J. H. Swift, G. A. C. Holt, P. M. Ellison, B. A. Neal, Hon. T. J. Jones, V. Coleman, J. L. Irvin, and all other good Democrats of the county, be, and they are hereby, appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 9th of January, 1860.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as being sound, safe, and a true exposition of the Constitution of the United States, doing justice to the slaveholding States of the Union.

RESOLVED, That the acts of Congress as adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, are the supreme law of the land as to the subjects they embrace, and implicit obedience to them as such ought to be enforced.

RESOLVED, That as Congress has by the Federal Constitution no power to carry into or take out of our territories the institution of slavery, we are opposed to any and all compromises on that subject.

RESOLVED, That Congress exists by proceeds from and is assigned by the Constitution of the United States her sphere of action, and all the rightful powers she has or can exercise, except those absolutely necessary to carry out the clearly expressed powers, and that she can grant no powers she does not herself possess.

RESOLVED, That a Territorial Legislature has no more power over the institution of slavery, other than to protect by friendly legislation the rights of the owner to his slaves within its limits, than "the man in the moon," and that the attempt to exercise any other power over the same is, in our opinion, to say the least of it, treachery to the Federal Constitution.

RESOLVED, That the delegates appointed by this Convention to the 9th of January Convention, to be held at Frankfort, are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Democratic Convention whose views coincide with the foregoing sentiments, and that we would hail with delight the nomination of Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, Ky., for the Executive Chair of this nation.

RESOLVED, That after which the following resolutions were offered and adopted by the meeting:

RESOLVED, That we regard the policy advocated by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas as suicidal to the best interest of the South, and that we contemplate his election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States as a triumph of the anti-slavery party, and that it is the sentiment of the free electors of Calloway county that it is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the Southern States, to defeat and crush out his pretensions for the nomination of the Charleston National Democratic Convention.

RESOLVED, That we confide in the wisdom, prudence, and national conservative principles of the Democracy of this nation, and that we will give our hearty support and co-operation to secure the election of any sound National Democrat who may be the nominee of the Charleston Convention, provided they stand on the platform erect and firm which may be adopted by that Convention, and that we are utterly opposed to all compromise of principles by Democrats.

RESOLVED, That we have full confidence that our members elect to the next Legislature will do all they can honorably to secure this desirable result.

RESOLVED, That from his large experience, good sense, devotion to the Union, the Federal Constitution, and that equality of right intended to be secured to each citizen and every portion of our common country, he ought to be elected by our next Legislature to the U. S. Senate.

RESOLVED, That we have full confidence that our members elect to the next Legislature will do all they can honorably to secure this desirable result.

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RESOLVED, That we have full confidence

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the N. Y. Day Book.]

Sketch of Hon James Guthrie.

It cannot be denied that the Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky, occupies a commanding position before his fellow-citizens. His name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the next Presidency, and many of his friends feel sanguine that the convention will finally unite upon him. Whether this great distinction be in store for Mr. Guthrie or not, a brief sketch of his life will prove both interesting and instructive, and I take the liberty of asking for a place for it in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

Mr. Guthrie was born in 1799 at Bloomfield, Nelson county, Kentucky, about forty miles from Louisville, in one of the richest agricultural districts of that famous agricultural State. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and young Guthrie, it is believed, never received other education than the common school or perhaps village academy afforded. He resided at home until he was near twenty years of age, not unfrequently making trips on flat boats to New Orleans, and, in a word, engaged in the usual labors of farmers' sons. About the age of twenty he went to Bardstown, the county-seat of Nelson county, where he entered the law office of the celebrated Judge John Rowan, formerly United States Senator from Kentucky, and a lawyer of great eminence and ability. It was not long before young Guthrie was seen to possess a mind of rare acuteness, and an energy of character at once indomitable and persevering. He did not attract attention by any wonderful brilliancy, but rather for a solid judgment, stern integrity, and great solidity of character. He passed about two years in Judge Rowan's office, when he opened an office of his own for a brief period, in the same town; but soon after removed to the city of Louisville, where he still resides, and which owes to his steady industry and unwavering energy much of its present importance as a business place.

For many years Mr. Guthrie devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession, and took a high rank at the bar as a sound, able, and successful lawyer. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate of Kentucky, from the city of Louisville, beating Frank Johnson, a popular man, and that, too, when the city was giving a regular Whig majority of 1,000. This election affords a fair indication of Mr. Guthrie's popularity in his own city, especially as he was thus able to carry it when the Whig party of Kentucky was in all its pristine vigor, and straining every nerve to elect Mr. Clay to the Presidency.

Mr. Guthrie's career in the Legislature of his native State was not attended with any very important features, but it soon became evident that he carried the same unbending integrity into his public career that characterized his private life. During Mr. Guthrie's legislative term there was a great effort made by certain parties to saddle Kentucky with a heavy State debt in order to build a railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston. This project met in Mr. Guthrie's most determined enemy, and though his party were greatly in the minority, yet he succeeded in defeating the measure and saving the State from a heavy load of debt. Whilst a member of the Senate, Mr. Guthrie took great interest in the common schools of his native State. Every cause for the benefit of the masses has ever received Mr. Guthrie's warm approval, while anything tending to give advantages to the few which were denied the many have ever met with his most uncompromising opposition.

After he left the Senate Mr. Guthrie returned to the practice of his profession, which was uninterrupted by any particular event of public character until the Presidential canvass of 1844, when Mr. Polk was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Guthrie took an active and earnest part in this campaign, and canvassed Kentucky, a portion of Indiana and Tennessee, and making one speech in Cincinnati. The influence he exercised was very great, and to his efforts the Democrats were largely indebted for success in that memorable contest. His time, talents, and means were freely given, and after the election of Mr. Polk was secured, he positively declined accepting anything the President could bestow.

In 1849 Mr. Guthrie was elected a member to the State Convention, convened for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the State. The contest for delegates was a most exciting one, and again the popularity of Mr. Guthrie among his own townsmen was apparent. He was elected from Louisville, together with Hon. Wm. Preston, our present Minister to Spain, and James Rudd, Esq., bearing a very popular opposition ticket, composed of Chapman Coleman, Jas. Speed, Esq., one of the first lawyers of Kentucky, and D. L. Beatty, Esq., formerly Mayor of that city.

The Convention upon its organization bestowed upon Mr. Guthrie the distinguished honor of choosing him its presiding officer, to which position he was elected over the Hon. Archibald Dixon, afterwards United States Senator, and one of the most accomplished men in the State. Mr. Guthrie made an admirable presiding officer, for, with a mind of great acuteness, he combined a decision and energy of action which stamped him as an executive officer of rare ability.

In 1851, when Hon. L. W. Powell was nominated for Governor, Mr. Guthrie took an active part, and to his exertions, more than any other man's, was the glorious result due of making Kentucky a Democratic State, after a lapse of so many years. In 1852 he took a prominent part in the election of Gen. Pierce, and as usual threw all his influence in behalf of Democratic candidates and Democratic principles. In 1854 Gen. Pierce unexpectedly tendered to Mr. Guthrie the position of Secretary of the Treasury in his cabinet, and he accepted it, the first and only office he ever held that he did not receive directly from the hands of the people.

Mr. Guthrie's career as Secretary of the Treasury it is almost unnecessary for us to speak, for it is well known to the public, and we shall therefore only allude briefly to a few prominent points. It was soon discovered that a master mind was at the helm of financial affairs, and one, too, that saw with an eagle glance every trace of wasteful extravagance. It was the first time that the superior faculties of Mr. Guthrie had enjoyed the opportunity to make their mark upon the entire nation, and certainly it was that every portion of the country felt the weight and influence of them. He took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury on the 8th of March, 1853, and on that very day saved the nation nearly one million dollars. This he did by countermanding at once some of Mr. Corwin's extravagant orders. Mr. Guthrie soon investigated every portion of the department under his control, cut off many useless offices, and infused new life and activity into every collection district in the Union. "Retrenchment" was his motto, and fully and ably he carried it out. There were no Galpins and Gardners in his day, and it was currently reported that what a man got from the Treasury illegally while "Jim Guthrie" was at its head, would never make him rich. We believe Mr. Guthrie did more to convince people that they ought to be honest in politics as well as in other respects, than perhaps any of his predecessors. In a

word, he created a moral tone among the government employees which was at once healthful and full of promise.

Since leaving the Treasury department, Mr. Guthrie has devoted his energies to effect the completion of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, which, like everything he really attempts, has been successful. Every aspect of Mr. Guthrie's career affords a picture which Americans can contemplate with unalloyed satisfaction. Left in early life to achieve for himself a place and position in the world, he rose by dint of his own exertions, and by the force of native talent alone, has taken rank among the first men of our country. There are no adventitious characteristics about Mr. Guthrie. He does not dazzle the people by a false and glaring brilliancy, nor stoop to catch merely popular applause by appealing to prejudices or passions, but with a firm devotion to the right, which neither the blandishments of power nor the weakness of ambitious desires could for a moment subdue, he presents to the American people one of the truest representatives of sterling integrity, unsullied patriotism, and true devotion to the interests of the people, which this country has ever produced. As we stated in the outset, his name has been urged by many of his friends as a suitable one for the consideration of the Democratic National Convention. But no man who has the least idea of Mr. Guthrie's character could for a moment connect him with any effort to secure the nomination. Never, by word or act do we believe he would do anything to secure the support of any man, much less resort to means which other men have adopted. It would not be like Mr. Guthrie to seek office. His Jacksonian pride and independence would revolt at any such proceeding. He would not be plain-spoken, honest-hearted James Guthrie, that he is, were he capable of any such maneuver. If Mr. Guthrie receives the nomination at Charleston, it will be because the American people say of their own accord that he is "the right man for the right place," and it may be safely set down as a rule to which there are few exceptions that it is only such men who are really fit for, or deserve the exalted position of President of the United States. If a man can be so transported by dreams of ambition as to forget the dignity of the office he aspires to reach, and indulge in petty tricks or party squabbles to secure it, it may be safely concluded that he is not worthy of the position. In the midst of the discussions upon the next Presidency, Mr. Guthrie has maintained a dignified silence, which commands him, in our estimation, the more to popular esteem and support.

The great points in Mr. Guthrie's character may be summed up as follows: Strong common sense, unflinching energy, a powerful will, and Jacksonian pluck and independence. These characteristics he fully displayed while Secretary of the Treasury. He brought to bear on his office the strictest accountability and the most rigid economy. Where expenditures were necessary he was liberal and considerate, but where no strong public reason existed for them, or where the law did not warrant them, not a cent. He was rigidly opposed to running in debt. "Pay as you go" was the motto of his life. This he carried into his public career, and succeeded in enforcing it more fully than any of his predecessors. No man stands before the American people to-day with a clearer record, a more spotless integrity, or truer devotion to his country, than Mr. Guthrie. It is believed by many, and the number is increasing, that the present era needs a man of bold and firm character, who knows the right and has the nerve to carry it out—one who will strike terror into the lobbies of Congress, and scourge the corruptionists who, year after year, swarm to the national capital, and who are constantly growing bolder and more unscrupulous, almost defying the power of the President, while plodding without remorse the pockets of the people. Mr. Guthrie would be just the man for such a crisis, and as he is known to be in every other respect unexceptionable, there can be no doubt that, should the Charleston Convention choose him as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in 1860, a glorious victory would once more perch upon its banner.

In person Mr. Guthrie is tall and commanding. He looks to be even more than six feet. His hair is gray, and with a large, massive head and an impressive manner, he strikes one at once as no ordinary man. At first Mr. Guthrie's manners do not always please as much as those of some men more courtly and polished, but you soon discover that in all that pertains to true politeness he has no superior. His friendship is not ostentatious, but it is none the less real. *"He never forsakes a friend."* He would not grant his confidence hastily, but once received, the recipient may rest secure that it will be retained as long as he is deserving of it.

In his own city Mr. Guthrie has been distinguished for many acts of silent benevolence, for great devotion to mechanics and laboring men, always patronizing those of his own locality; for assistance rendered to young men starting in business, and for hundreds of acts of real kindness, which stamp him as a man of the truest philanthropy. Though he has acquired a very large fortune by his habits of steady and persevering industry, yet he is neither extravagant nor parsimonious. He lives in true republican simplicity, and would make a most worthy and able successor to our present popular Chief Magistrate. The writer of this believes that in all the essential elements of popularity Mr. Guthrie has no superior, and that as a President he has no equal. His wife had, in appearance, at least, been growing more fond of him daily since she had been wed, and sympathized with him so deeply in his misfortune that no single stray suspicion entered his puzzled mind that she had done it. Still on the alert, and hoping to discover the perpetrator of the felony, time passed on, and the matter was as much a mystery as before.

The establishment, however, was opened and the money taken. The wife was loudest and far the most vehement in her expression of surprise when the robbery became known, and although the husband felt satisfied that some one in the house had committed the theft, he knew not who to blame. His wife had, in appearance, at least, been growing more fond of him daily since she had been wed, and sympathized with him so deeply in his misfortune that no single stray suspicion entered his puzzled mind that she had done it. Still on the alert, and hoping to discover the perpetrator of the felony, time passed on, and the matter was as much a mystery as before.

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S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Brown Sentenced—Coppee Convicted

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 2.
Russell and Semott, attorneys from Boston, reached here to day.

Coppee was brought before the Magistrates' court, but, waiving an examination, he was committed for trial.

Coppee's trial was resumed—no witnesses were called for the defense.

Mr. Harding opened the argument for the Commonwealth, and Hoyt and Griswold followed for the defendant.

Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution.

The speeches were of marked ability.

Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions, which were all granted by the court. The jury then retired. Brown was then brought into the court-house, which was immediately thronged.

The court gave its decision on the motion for arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed—not of the States have passed laws against treason.

The objections to the form of the verdict rendered were also regarded as insufficient.

The Clerk then asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, when Brown stood up and in a clear and distinct voice said:

I have, may it please the court, a few words to say.

In the first place, I deny everything except what I have all along admitted—the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of the matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri and took the slaves, (without the snapping of a gun on either side), moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never intended to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or excite the slaves to rebellion, or to make an insurrection.

I have another objection—that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, (and which I admit has been fairly proved, for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case), had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great; or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class; and sacrificed and suffered what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment.

This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least, the New Testament. That teaches that whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further; remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them.

I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet two young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered with the slaves, (which I have done) I have not been the first to do so, but I always did my best to do right, and to do it as far as I possibly could.

Now it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments. I admit it. Let it be done.

Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances of the case, it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what my intentions were, and what were not my intentions. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or to excite slaves to rebel, or to make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind.

Let me say also, in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me, that I hear it has been stated by some of them that I induced them to join me. The contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined but of their own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had any conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done.

While Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished the court proceeded to pronounce the sentence.

After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, the Judge sentenced Brown to be hung in public on Friday, the 2d of December.

Brown received his sentence with composure. The only demonstration made was with clapping of hands by one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

The verdict in Coppee's case was guilty on all the counts of the indictment. After being out an hour the jury in the case of Coppee returned with a verdict declaring Coppee guilty. His counsel gave notice of a motion of arrest of judgment, as in Brown's case.

The court then adjourned.

Extraordinary Robbery and Elopfement

A Wife Robs her Husband and Runs Away With an Ex-Major.

A month or two ago a man who keeps a hotel in a city not far from Cincinnati was robbed of nearly \$500, under peculiar circumstances. The money was in gold coin, and had been placed in such a position in the house that it could not have been taken but by some one who was well acquainted with the premises. His wife was the only person who could have been aware of its whereabouts, and although we know not where it had been secreted, have been assured that it was the last place in which a burglar would have sought of seeking plunder.

The establishment, however, was opened and the money taken. The wife was loudest and far the most vehement in her expression of surprise when the robbery became known, and although the husband felt satisfied that some one in the house had committed the theft, he knew not who to blame. His wife had, in appearance, at least, been growing more fond of him daily since she had been wed, and sympathized with him so deeply in his misfortune that no single stray suspicion entered his puzzled mind that she had done it. Still on the alert, and hoping to discover the perpetrator of the felony, time passed on, and the matter was as much a mystery as before.

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Newcastle Democrat.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Oct. 29.—Gov. Willard, of Indiana, visited his brother-in-law, Cook, yesterday in jail, in company with Senator Mason. Mr. Mason proposed to the Governor to release when the latter entered, suggesting that he would probably prefer that his interview should be private, and also for the reason that anything Cook might say he should feel bound to testify if called upon as a witness. Gov. Willard very promptly replied that he himself would be a witness in court to any facts Cook might communicate, and insisted that Mr. Mason should be present. Gov. Willard urged Cook to make a full confession of all he knew connected with the affair at Harper's Ferry in order to exonerate those who were innocent, and to punish those who were implicated, as well as to obtain the release of his brother. Mrs. Willard, he states, is in great distress at the conduct of her brother.

The court gave its decision on the motion for arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed—not of the States have passed laws against treason.

The objections to the form of the verdict rendered were also regarded as insufficient.

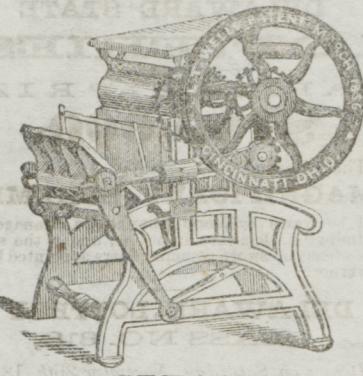
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Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions, which were all granted by the court. The jury then retired. Brown was then brought into the court-house, which was immediately thronged.

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april 23 w-t-wt

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A. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give special attention to it immediately. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

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